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WHOLE NO. 2077.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MILK AND WATER

They Are Sometimes Mixed Here,
Says Dr. Shorey.

SALE OF BUTTER SUBSTITUTES

Notice to Dealers is Served—A Phy-
sician Summoned—Schedule of
Poisons is Issued.

The postponed meeting of the Board
of Health was held yesterday.
The usual formal reports were read
and approved.

The Milk Inspector reported that he
had made examinations of milk from
different wagons throughout the
month. He found that there had been
adulteration with water ranging from
10 to 40 per cent.

The Food Inspector informed the
Board that he had examined samples
of butter from various places and had
found that butter substitutes were be-
ing generally sold without being so
marked. Some of it is sold as cooking
butter and some as island butter.

It was decided that Mr. Shorey be
allowed to instruct the secretary to
warn milk vendors upon their first of-
fense in selling adulterated milk.

It was moved and carried that the
President of the Board of Health, be
requested to draw up a notice for pub-
lication informing dealers and ven-
dors that the Board of Health will pro-
secute for certain offenses in regard to
the sale of adulterated articles under
Act 34, Session Laws of 1893.

Agent Reynolds was instructed to
procure bed nettings for the receiving
station at Kalihi.

The usual recommendation for li-
cense was made for Dr. Irwin and Dr.
Hodgens.

The resignation of J. M. Sims as
Milk Inspector was read and accepted.
Mr. Sims has been offered a more lu-
crative position, therefore he resigned.
As successor the Board appointed J.
Myrrhe.

Moved and carried that Dr. Sandow
be appointed Government physician at
Waimea.

It was voted that the secretary, after
having conferred with the president,
write a letter requesting Dr. McMil-
lan to come to Honolulu and appear
before the Board of Health to defend
himself against certain charges
brought forward by residents of his
district.

Mr. Reynolds was instructed to carry
out the following regulation for culti-
vating taro in Waikolu Valley, ap-
proved July 28, 1897:
"The whole of the product to be de-
livered to the Board and the cultivator
to be paid for three-fourths of the
same at the ruling market rate. Any
cultivator neglecting his taro either by
not properly cultivating the same or by
neglecting to deliver the taro to the
Board when ripe to forfeit all his
rights to the same. And further that
no person cultivating taro at Waikolu
be allowed to remain away from the
Settlement over night."

The secretary was instructed to write
to Dr. Carter, of Koolau, asking him
in regard to the work there and if he
would accept the position of Govern-
ment physician for that district.

The matter of the late suicide and
selling poisons to irresponsible per-
sons was brought up by Chairman
Smith. By the passage of an act of
1883 this sale was prohibited, but
what should be considered as poison
was not designated. The following
schedules of poisons were adopted:

SCHEDULE A.

Drugs and chemicals which are not
to be sold except upon the prescription
or order of a duly licensed practitioner
of medicine:
Cocaine Murate, Codeine and salts
thereof, Hydrocyanic Acid, Morphine,
Opium and all preparations thereof ex-
cepting Paregoric and preparations of
Opium containing less than two grains
to the ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

Drugs and Chemicals which are only
to be sold to responsible parties, and
when properly labelled "Poison," and
of the sale of which an entry has been
made of the quantity sold, name of the
purchaser, purpose to be used for and
by whom sold, in a book regularly kept
for that purpose.
Aconite, Arsenic and its preparations,
Belladonna and its preparations, Cor-
rosive Sublimate, Cyanide of Potas-
sium, Cantharides, Carbolic Acid,
Chloral Hydrate, Chloroform, Croton Oil,
Ergot, Murate, Nitric, Oxalic
and Sulphuric Acids, Red and

White Precipitate of Mercury, Iodide
of Mercury, Oil of Bitter Almonds, Oil
of Savine, Nux Vomica, Strychnia and
its salts, Sugar of Lead, Sulphate of
Zinc.

The following members were pres-
ent:
G. W. Smith, president in place of
Attorney General Cooper, absent; Sec-
retary Wilcox, C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Em-
erson, L. D. Kellipio and E. C. Win-
ston, appointed to fill the vacancy
caused by T. F. Lansing's election as
senator.

The Match Race.

Judging solely by his performance
of yesterday, the horse Bobolink is
about as rank a crab as ever tried to
skate over a course. He broke away
to the front four times before the word
was given, ran the wrong way of the
track a sixteenth, made McAuliffe
leave the saddle once, and then ran
like a cow. The very best Bobolink
could do was to lay alongside for the
first eighth. Then Sympathetic's last
ridden by the Cunningham new boy
from the coast, came home in a gal-
lop, with Bobolink an eighth behind.
The time for the three-quarter mile
was 1:18 1/4, taken by Quinn and Captain
ham. Theo. Hoffman, Capt. Quinn
and Col. Samuel Parker were the
judges and Durfee was the starter.
The post odds were 1 to 1 on Sympa-
thetic's Last. Several hundred dol-
lars changed hands at the track.

RIPE IN YEARS

Death of Dr. Hugo Stran- genwald of this City.

Was Over 70 Years of Age—A Use-
ful Career—Had Long Been a
Toiler in Hawaii.

Dr. H. Stangenwald died at his resi-
dence on Nuuanu street yesterday
morning. The funeral will take place
from the house this afternoon at 2
o'clock. The pall bearers are: J. M.
Atherton, W. W. Dimond, Fred Wain-
house, W. O. Smith, Dr. J. M. Whitney
and Dr. C. B. Wood.

Dr. Stangenwald was born in Ger-
many a little over seventy years ago,
February 19, 1829. He early began the
study of medicine and surgery in Vi-
enna. The troubles of Europe drove
him to the United States in 1848, after
having served as a surgeon in the
great revolutionary movement. Lured
by the golden goddess he was one of
the pioneers of '49 who went to Cali-
fornia to get his portion of the fabu-
lous wealth. After a short stay in
the land of gold he came to the Islands
in 1850.

Soon after his arrival here he again
returned to Vienna to complete his
medical studies. He came back in a
few years, this time to stay. His skill
grew to be a byword among the na-
tives, among whom he enjoyed a large
practice. Since his retirement about
ten years ago he has passed the time
in caring for his estate and in sci-
entific study. Up to within a short time
ago he always went to his office at regu-
lar hours. Experiments in chemistry
and electricity were his forte.
He married Mary Dimond, daughter
of Henry Dimond, soon after her ar-
rival in the Islands. After her death
in 1860 he married her sister, Anne,
who is left a widow. Three children
were born, but all died suddenly at an
early age.

Admiral Kautz

Admiral Kautz reports that the situa-
tion at Apia is entirely quiet. The
trouble grew out of the fact that Ma-
taafa had been elected King by his
own tribes, but had not been recog-
nized by any foreign power. Disorder
ensued, in which there were threats
of pillage. Citizens of foreign coun-
tries went on board their respective
vessels. The shelling was done to pre-
vent Mataafa's threats from being car-
ried out, and to insure safety.
The Rear Admiral spoke of the criti-
cism he had received in the States,
but apparently it does not worry him
much.

NEW ORIENTAL LINER

SAN DIEGO, May 19—President A.
H. Butler of the California and Orient-
al steamer line, announced tonight
that his company has chartered the
Norwegian steamer Thyra for three
years to ply between San Diego and
Hongkong. The Thyra is of 3300 tons
and has the greatest carrying capacity
of any steamer in the Pacific. She is
new, and has only recently arrived in
the Pacific. She is now at Vladivostok,
and will leave Hongkong for her initial
trip to San Diego in about three weeks.

CASH IS YET SHY

But Bradstreet's Says Business
Condition is Better.

PROGRESS OF THE ISLANDS

A Prediction—Real Estate is Active
Prices of Standard Articles—
Advances—New Firms.

(From Q. H. Berrey's Hawaiian Mer-
cantile Agency Report for the for-
night ending May 31, 1899.)

COMMERCIAL.

The end of the month has come and
we are glad to report a change in some
instances for the better. Here and
there the conditions of trade is re-
ported as slightly improved in volume but
cash receipts are small, while in other
quarters dullness and unsatisfactory
collections are complained of.
Dry goods and men's furnishings
notably have found their volume of
sales diminished.

We note great activity in island
trade, most all outgoing steamers carry
full cargoes of freight and return load-
ed with sugar.

To realize the rapid development of
these Islands since annexation, com-
pare this quarter's shipping receipts
with same period a year ago, and fig-
ures will show we are progressing.

We note great advancement in hard-
ware prices all along the line, in a cer-
tain degree, owing to the constant de-
mand and trust combine.

Bicycle trade is reported active; one
local firm reports an average of 45
sales per month.

Steamer Gaelic brought \$225,000 for a
local bank.

There is a prediction, by many who
should be considered authorities, that
the new bank to be opened soon with
incoming capital, should relieve the
stringent money market to a certain
degree.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Canned goods reported firm.
Flour has declined slightly.
Bacon and hams firm.
Island rice, \$8.75.
Japanese rice, \$6.50.
Chinese rice, \$6.
Sugar 4%.

IMMIGRATION.

Following are the arrivals and de-
partures during the past two weeks:

Arrivals.	Departures.
White.....	379
Portuguese.....	3
Hawaiians.....	9
Italians.....	2
Japanese.....	200
Chinese.....	108
	498
	396

BUILDING PERMITS.

John Walker, 1-story cottage, Puna-
hoo, \$1000.
Rakaha, 1-story cottage, between
Cook street and Ward avenue, Kewalo,
Laniwai street, \$600.

CORPORATIONS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

REAL ESTATE.

The market is very active.
There is a brisk demand for subur-
ban property. During the last weeks,
there have been a number of good sales
reported.

Mortgage indebtedness has increased
during past two weeks \$14,756.
Recorded instruments have been as
follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Deeds.....	130	\$370,902.00
Mortgages.....	22	112,150.00
Leases.....	40	
Releases.....	26	97,394.00
Chattel Mortgages.....	5	21,200.00
Bills of Sale.....	6	10,376.00
Assignment mortgages.....	7	16,063.00
Agreements.....	6	
Mortgages at 6 per cent.....		\$ 8,000.00
Mortgages at 7 per cent.....		38,300.00
Mortgages at 7 1/2 per cent.....		5,000.00
Mortgages at 8 per cent.....		30,250.00
Mortgages at 9 per cent.....		450.00
Mortgages at 10 per cent.....		3,150.00
Mortgages at 12 per cent.....		10,000.00
No per cent recorded.....		24,000.00
		\$112,150.00

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Lime, \$1.75
Cement, \$1.50
N W Lumber per M, \$22.50
T G Lumber per M, \$20
Shingles per M, \$2.50
Brick per M, \$13
Cut nails per keg, \$3.50
Wire nails per keg, \$3.75

ADVANCEMENT IN MATERIALS.

Pig Iron jumped from \$8 per ton to
\$16
Bar Iron jumped from \$20 per ton to
\$32
Plate Iron jumped from \$25 per ton to
\$45.
3 1/4 Piping Iron jumped from \$4.75
per ton to \$7.50.

Silk and Cotton goods advanced 20
per cent.
Manila rope advanced 2 cents per
pound.

DRUGS.

Quinine advanced 50 per cent.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS FOR MAY.

Mikado Company, Hanapepe, Kauai,
Chas. Ah Hoo & Co., 15 Maunakea
street; Leong Wah Kee Co., Honolulu;
Hing Chan & Co., Market, Honolulu;
Hong Kee & Co., 306 King street;
Kwong Mow Sing & Co., Honolulu;
Ick Sing Hing Kee & Co., Hilo; The
Guide Publishing Co., Honolulu; Hop
Wan Co., Hilo; The Le Munyon Photo
Supply Co., Honolulu; Wong Duak
Chong Co., Honolulu; Honolulu Stock
Yards Co., Honolulu; Wan Sing Fruit
Co., Hilo.

NEW FIRMS.

S. Yemoto, Aiea, Ewa; Ick Sing Hing
Kee Co., Hilo; Hong Kee, w., Front
street, Hilo; Catton, Neill & Co., Ltd.,
Queen street; W. T. Wheatly, 206 Mer-
chant street; Hing Lee Chan, Fort,
near Kukui.

STOCKS.

Since the organization of the second
Stock Exchange there has been con-
siderable activity in a number of local
securities. Stocks are firmer than they
have been for past six weeks; shares
by the hundreds in different planta-
tions have changed hands during the
past two days.

BY REV. WM. RADER

Note Commending Read- ers Soon Appear Here.

Presentation of Shakespearian
Plays By Mr. and Mrs. Williams—
Season Tickets Sold.

The following letter was written by
Rev. Wm. Rader, who once visited Ho-
nolulu and is now pastor of the Third
Congregational church in San Fran-
cisco:

Before your departure for Honolulu
I desire to express my great apprecia-
tion of your interpretations of "Othel-
lo" and "The Winter's Tale." Your re-
citals not only instructed your hear-
ers upon the origin and history of the
plays but interpreted with real artistic
skill and insight the mind of Shake-
speare, giving a powerful expression of
the peculiar passion which plainly
dominates these masterpieces. I need
not add that the people of San Fran-
cisco were delighted with you and your
efforts. I hope all the people in Hono-
lulu may hear you, not once or twice,
but many times. Not since I have seen
Booth have I enjoyed two such Shake-
spearian representations.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams will arrive by
the Australia next Wednesday. While
here they will give a series of Shake-
spearian recitals at the Y. M. C. A.
Nearly 150 season tickets have already
been sold. One of the pleasing features
of the entertainments will be the
music. Mendelssohn's score for A
Midsummer Night's Dream and Sulli-
van's for The Winter's Tale will be
given by a good orchestra. The recitals
give promise of being the literary and
society event of the season.

Mail Steamer Notes
The widow of the late Dan O'Conne-
l died at Sausalito on the 24th.
Gen. Lawton reports that the York-
town men captured by the Filipinos
are being cruelly treated. One of the
prisoners is Joe Dillon, formerly of
this city.

The new schooner of Hind, Rolph &
Co. of San Francisco, having on board
a party of excursionists, has started
for Alaska. She will afterwards come
to Hawaii.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller reached San
Francisco on the 22nd on the transport
Grant.

Piere J. Frein, formerly teacher of
Greek and French at Punahou, has
been appointed instructor in French at
Stanford University.

Dr. Gates, formerly surgeon on the
Belgic, has succeeded Dr. F. Sprague
on the Gaelic.

The picture of Miss Helen Wilder
appears in the Chronicle of May 25th.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, formerly of the
Maine island navy yard and the Raleigh,
has been placed in command on Puget
Sound.

At the Stanford commencement 165
diplomas were presented.

Tom Platt has come out in favor of
the renomination of McKinley.
The Newport has arrived at Manila
after an uneventful voyage.

Col. Summers, of the Second Oregon,
has been made a Brigadier General.
It has been discovered that N. C.
Creede, the miner, left a secret bank
credit of \$19,000.80.

The Japanese composite cruiser Hi-
ret has arrived at San Francisco. He
will return home by way of Honolulu
in a few weeks.

Elder U. J. Greene of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (not
the Salt Lake faith) is instituting some
mission work at Waianae.

THE DAY MARKED

Memorial Services Directed by
the G. A. R. Veterans.

PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY

Formation of the Column—Graves
Covered With Flowers—Ritual
Read—Oration of the Day.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With appropriate exercises Memo-
rial Day was observed in Honolulu.
The old veterans joined hands with
the young soldiers of the Republic in
paying fond tribute to the dead. With
beautiful blossoms they decked the
graves of the heroes of the great
struggle. Nowhere throughout the
United States was more fitting tribute
bestowed than in Honolulu. The pro-
cessions may have been larger, and
the exercises more elaborate, but no-
where was there a deeper feeling of
reverence and love and a better un-
derstanding of the true meaning of
Decoration Day.

The celebration was held under the
auspices of George W. de Long Post,
G. A. R. The program was brief, but
every number was well delivered. The
procession was not so large as has
marked the day in previous years. It
was well conducted, and the day was
not marred by a single untoward in-
cident.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the different
bodies who were to take part in the
procession began to arrive at the start-
ing point, Alakea and King streets.

They were assigned positions by Dr.
N. B. Emerson, the grand marshal.
The fluttering flags and the music of
the bands gave spirit to the occasion.
At 2:30 o'clock the column began to
move up Alakea street to Emma, to
University to Fort Street, to Nuanu
street, to the cemetery.

Two of the mounted police rode
ahead and cleared the way. Immedi-
ately behind them was the Kameha-
meha band, the members looking neat
and natty in their uniforms of gray.

After them came the sixteen-file
front from Battery I of the Sixth Ar-
tillery. The men were commanded by
Sergt. Shell, and marched with the
precision of the trained soldier.

The stalwart sailors of the Iroquois,
in the marine service uniform, were
next in line, and showed up well.

Col. Jones and staff, mounted, of the
N. G. H., followed. After them came
the Government band discoursing mel-
ody.

The two battalions of the National
Guard, led by Maj. Ziegler and Maj.
Camara were next in order. All the
companies turned out well, and made
one of the best showings of any of the
bodies in the procession.

Members of the George W. de Long
Post, G. A. R., followed in carriages.
After them came President Dole and
Minister Mott-Smith, accompanied by
Col. Soper and Maj. Potter.

Citizens in carriages and on foot
brought up the rear.

Upon arriving at the entrance of the
cemetery the soldiery opened ranks
for the G. A. R. and the President and
staff. The column then marched
through the cemetery to the little plot
where reposed the remains of those
those who died here after having taken
part in the nation's great struggle.

On all sides the various graves
showed the touches of loving hands.
Beautiful flowers of all kinds formed
into designs of loveliness, were placed
in profusion over the grassy mounds.

The G. A. R. plot had been prepared
for the services. A stand had been
erected for the speakers and distin-
guished guests, and seats had been ar-
ranged for the veterans.

The program was as follows:

Ritual	Post Commander
Prayer	Chaplain
Ritual continued	Post Commander
Decoration Graves	O. D.
Ritual	Chaplain
Music	Band
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address—Com-	
rade Bruce Hartman	Battery I,
Sixth Artillery	
Oration—Sergt Maj Edward J Wil-	
son Sixth Artillery	
Roll Call of Dead	Adjutant
Lute	Post and Escort
Singing America	Audience
Post Commander—L L LaPierre	
Adjutant—Jas T Copeland	
Officer of the Day—N B Emerson	
Chaplain—R Jay Greene	

IS OFF FOR HOME

Admiral Dewey Sails Away From
Manila Bay.

ANXIOUS TO SEE U. S. SOIL

Great Demonstration on Departure
of the Olympia—Band Playing—
Cheers—H. B. M. S. Powerful.

MANILA, May 20.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left here on her homeward journey to the United States at 4 o'clock this afternoon. As she steamed away the Oregon, Baltimore and Concord fired an admiral's salute. At the first shot the band on the flagship played a lively air, and the crew crowded the decks and gave thunderous cheers. As the Olympia passed the Oregon the crew of that battle ship gave nine cheers for the Olympians, who responded by throwing their caps so high that dozens of them were left bobbing in the wake of the cruiser. Then followed the noisiest half hour known in this harbor since the battle which linked its name with that of Dewey.

The din of guns and brass bands echoed through the smoke, a fleet of steam launches shrieked their whistles, the musicians of the Baltimore played "Home, Sweet Home," her flags signaled "Good-by," and those of the Oregon said "Pleasant voyage." The merchant vessels in these waters dipped their flags, the ladies on the decks of the vessels of the fleet waved handkerchiefs, and the great black British cruiser Powerful, which lay the farthest out, saluted the Olympia. The latter's band played "God Save the Queen," and to this the crew of the Powerful responded with hearty cheers for the Olympia.

The last music heard from Dewey's ship was "Ani Lang Syne," while the guns from the forts at Cavite and from the Monterey, on guard on Paranaque, too far to be audible, puffed white clouds of smoke. The Olympia was disappearing past Corregidor island when a battery before the walled city spoke Manila's last word of farewell.

Admiral Dewey sat on the deck of his flagship and received the adieus of his friends during most of the day. The launch of Gen. Otis was first to arrive alongside the cruiser at 7 o'clock this morning, and afterwards the Admiral landed and called upon the Major General and the United States Philippine Commission. Admiral Dewey is enthusiastic over his home-going, but when mention was made of the welcome to be extended him he said he appreciated the friendship of his countrymen deeply, but hoped they would not be too demonstrative. He intends to go directly to his home at Montpelier, Vt., and live there.

When some one said that the people wanted him to go home by way of San Francisco and across the continent the Admiral replied: "If I was twenty years younger and had political ambitions I would not mind that chance."

Speaking of the situation Admiral Dewey said: "I believe we are near the end. The insurgents are fast going to pieces. The sending of a third commission shows that they believe the United States means business."

Capt. Walker, of the Concord, the last of the commanders in the battle here, went to the Admiral and said, "Don't leave me behind." So he was relieved and goes home on the Olympia.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Admiral Dewey cables the Navy Department that he has sailed with the Olympia from Manila to Hongkong. So far the Navy Department knows nothing except in the most general way of the itinerary of Admiral Dewey's cruise from Manila to New York. He has reported simply that he will come by the Suez route, and has not indicated officially how long he will take in making the trip. The actual departure of the Olympia was made known in the following four words coming by cable from Capt. Barker at Manila: "Olympia Hongkong Assumed command."

The understanding at the Navy Department is that the Admiral will spend about two weeks at Hongkong for the Olympia is to be docked and her drab war paint must be covered with spotless white.

MANILA May 20. Before sailing for Hongkong today Admiral Dewey said: "I leave Manila today. I go with the less regret because I believe that the insurrection is breaking up. The repeated arrivals in our line of emissaries sent from insurgent headquarters can only mean one thing. They point to the inevitable end."

"Now had I consulted my pride I would have remained here till peace was finally established. But there are other things in a man's life beside his pride to be considered. My health for instance, has been gradually undermined by the long strain placed upon it and by the constant care that has been necessarily imposed upon me for so long a time, and of course we are all glad to get home."

"One of the things that touched me the most among all the many expressions of warm feeling of the people at home was the raising of a subscription in my native state to build a bronze statue of me to be placed in the Statehouse at Montpelier opposite the statue of Ethan Allen. Many a time as a boy have I looked at that statue of Ethan Allen in wonder and admiration. The inscription said 'I remember rightly. Surrender in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental

Congress.' I feel that no greater compliment could be paid me than the erection of my statue in such a place."

REINA MERCEDES.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 21.—The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in tow of the Merritt Wrecking Company's tug I. J. Merritt and the Rescue, and accompanied by the steamer S. T. Morgan. She is now at anchor nearly two miles off Old Point Comfort, where she will be held in quarantine for five days. Large crowds went to Old Point Comfort this afternoon to see the cruiser, and hundreds went out to the vessels in launches. When she is released from quarantine she will go to Portsmouth Navy Yard for repairs.

LONDON, May 20.—The American line steamer Paris, which sails for New York today from Southampton, takes a challenge from Oxford and Cambridge Universities to the universities of Yale and Harvard for an athletic contest, to take place on the ground of the Queen's Club, London, during the last week in July.

CUPS GIVEN OUT

End of the Island Tennis Association's Tournament.

FAVORITE TEAM IS DEFEATED

Brook and Adams Tak. the Men's
Doubles—A Surprise—Some
Brilliant Playing.

The tennis tournament is ended. The last match of the gentlemen's doubles was played yesterday, and Brook and Adams were the victors. The defeated team was Elston and Ross. The result was a surprise to a great many, as the latter players had been picked to win. The consistent team work of Adams and Brook, aided by the loose play of their opponents, won the match. The contest was, with one or two exceptions, singularly lacking in brilliant work. It had been confidently expected that some magnificent tennis would be seen, but the result was otherwise. Both sides played in a ragged and indifferent way almost throughout. There were one or two exciting rallies, which formed the redeeming features. The best of these took place in the first set, in which there was some brilliant net work on both sides. The first set went easily to Elston and Ross, and it seemed as if the others would go the same way. The excellent team work of Adams and Brook was evident in only a slight degree. Ross persisted in putting everything outside. Elston put up a good game, playing up to standard score, 6-2.

In the second set the games were two all when Brook and Adams struck their winning ball. Their team work showed up well. Brook especially, made some good strokes. Ross continued erratic, and Elston fell down somewhat. The set went to Adams and Brook, 6-3.

They also took the next in a rapid manner. They were playing to win. Whenever possible they took the net and either placed it out of the reach of or drove it past their opponents. On the other hand Elston and Ross were entirely lacking in team play. On several occasions they interfered with each other. Ross continued to drive everything outside, and Elston did not play his usual game. Score, 6-1.

In the next set Elston and Ross pulled themselves together and steadied down. The latter got his drives in and Elston regained form. The lobs of the latter were a feature. Adams and Brook fell below the standard of the previous sets. Brook smashed everything into the net and Adams' placing fell outside. The set went to Elston and Ross, 6-2.

After a short rest the players began the deciding set. The result was not long in doubt. Three games in succession went to Brook and Adams. Elston and Ross managed to get three, and Brook and Adams got two more. One game remained. Both teams were playing loose and erratic tennis. The decisive game went to Brook and Adams. Score, 6-3.

After the match Chairman Gerritt Wilder of the tournament committee presented the silver cups to the winners of the various matches. Miss Hart ladies singles. Charles Elston, men's singles. A. T. Brock and E. R. Adams gentlemen's doubles all received their trophies. Miss Hoffman and C. H. Norton winners of the mixed doubles had already received their prizes. Miss Scott and Miss Hart champions in the ladies doubles, will make their choice later of the raquets offered as prizes by Pearson, Potter & Co. to the winners of this contest.

RICHEST SUGAR PLANTER DEAD

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 18.—Leon Godchaux, the wealthiest sugar planter in America is dead. Godchaux was born in France in 1824 and was illiterate. He walked into Louisiana with a pack on his shoulders. He made his first start in the sugarcane business, and then revolutionized sugar-growing. He learned to write his name only a few years ago. He leaves \$10,000,000.

WAR A BIT SLOW

Joint Commission Conferences are
to be Held.

SOME PRELIMINARY DEALING

Filipinos May Impose Impossible
Conditions—White Flags—Gen.
Smith's Native.

AUTONOMY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A Sun cable from Manila says: Judge Advocate Alberto Baretto, one of the Filipino Commissioners, had an interview today with the American Philippine Commission. The meeting was approved of by General Luna, one of the rebel commanders, who is thoroughly in accord with Aguinaldo in his efforts to obtain peace.

The primary object of the interview was to ascertain the kind of government that the United States proposes to establish here. The Filipino commissioners have no power to effect a settlement, but must refer all matters to Aguinaldo.

MANILA, May 22.—The Filipino Commissioners, Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, Lieut. Col. Alberto Baretto, Maj. Zealrate and Senor Garcia Gonzaga, with their families, spent today in visiting friends in Manila, and conferred with Senors Floriano Torres, Pablo Ocampo and Teodoro Yanco, the members of the local Filipino association, who will participate in the meetings with the American Commissioners. Senor Torres was a member of Aguinaldo's Commission before the war. He opposes independence, and favors autonomy, and he has been most influential in persuading the followers of Aguinaldo to make the present advances.

Autonomy is the burden of the talk of the Filipinos, and it is thought that the kind they wish for would be little different from the scheme of an American protectorate which they talked of before the war.

On the suggestion of Mr. Schurman, president of the American Philippine Commission, the local Filipino peace party has started a newspaper.

WHITE FLAG.

MANILA, May 21.—Maj. Kobbe's expedition to open communication with Gen. Lawton has occupied Arayat, about seven miles beyond Candaba, on the Rio Grande, taking the course of the stream. No insurgents were found there, and the Pamaganis along the river are friendly.

Last Friday Maj. Kobbe took Santa Ana, about six miles northeast of San Fernando, on the road to San Isidro. A priest met the expedition with a white flag. Delegations from San Nicolas and Santiago, small villages just south of Arayat, came to him with the news that 200 insurgents, who had been holding both places, had withdrawn. They invited the Americans to enter, and as the members of the expedition marched in the church bells were rung and the timid natives who had fled flocked back.

NO ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There was a lack of news in official quarters today from both Gen. Otis at Manila and Gen. Brooke at Havana. The President and War Department officials are awaiting with much interest advice expected tomorrow from Gen. Otis respecting the outcome of the meeting between the commissions representing the United States and Aguinaldo, though the belief expressed by the American commander at Manila that the insurgents want an armistice as a condition precedent to treating leads to the belief that no immediate results may come out of the meeting.

"JIM" SMITH'S TROUBLE

NEW YORK, May 21.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Twenty-five native militiamen at Bacolor, Negros Island, have deserted to the insurgents carrying their arms with them. Gen. Smith, commander at Iloilo, reports that he has decided to disarm the remaining militiamen. The third battalion of the California Regiment will start for Negros tomorrow.

IT CURED HER COUGH

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me. I tried it and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. I give this certificate without solicitation, simply in appreciation of the gratitude felt for the cure effected. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore Ark. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO. LTD. Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND
HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort St. Above Club Stables

STRONG & GARFIELD'S
HIGH GRADE
SHOES!

100 CASES of their finest Footwear.

LATEST STYLES and SHAPES
IN BLACK AND TAN.

WE SELL YOU
Shoes that travel the right path
and save your sole.

THE ABOVE
Is one of our most popular styles
of toes.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

"The Pipe draws wisdom from the
lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the
mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of
conversation, contemplative, thoughtful,
benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
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Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.
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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial
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ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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PRINTING.
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DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVE

WE are celebrating the
successful introduction of
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges
by giving purchasers out of
Honolulu a special benefit of
a Freight Rebate of 10 per
cent. off the regular price of
all our stoves. In addition
to which you get the usual
5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150
stoves, ranging in price from
\$11 to \$72—with another 15c
now on the way, comprises
the following:

- ✓ MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water
Coll.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water
Coll, and with or without Hot Water
Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
1 size, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from
all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all
kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Rheumatism & Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything "injurious" to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c.
each, and in cases containing six times the
quantity, its—sufficient to effect a permanent
cure to the great majority of long standing cases.
—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE
VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG
COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—
"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture
should see that they get the genuine article.
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times passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Co. prop., Lincoln, England," are engraved on
the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-
famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle.
WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

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- The Ewa Plantation Co.
- The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.
- The Kohala Sugar Co.
- The Waikea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Koloa Agricultural Co.
- The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
- Weston's Centrifugals.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
- The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

CITY OF PARIS

Famous Atlantic Liner Has Another Mishap.

STRUCK SHORE THIS TIME

Stranded Near a Wreck—No Loss of Life—Passengers Taken Off—Hope of Saving the Ship.

FALMOUTH, May 21.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the manacles early this morning at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport Mohegan lies, and five miles from Falmouth. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, called at Cherbourg and picked up fifty passengers. She left Cherbourg at 6 o'clock last evening. Soon after 1 o'clock this morning, at high tide and in a dense fog she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Lifeboats and tugs were soon literally swarming around the vessel rendering assistance. A majority of the passengers, who numbered 380, were brought to Falmouth, where the obtained lodgings for the night.

Captain Watkins reported that his ship was lying comfortably in smooth water, and there was no occasion for any alarming reports. He reported the passengers and crew all well.

The first indication of the vessel's striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The lookout shouted that there was something looming ahead, but before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, 200 yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets, and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life-saving station for boats.

A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the stewards. On reaching the deck they found the ship's boats in perfect readiness for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm, and the only discomfort that the passengers experienced was caused by the slight rain that was falling at the time. Owing to the calmness of the sea, the boats could be managed with entire safety.

Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Captain Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders and his perfect self-possession and calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. In accordance with the instruction of the captain, the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking in single file to the boats.

It is suggested that as this is only their second trip from Cherbourg, the officers of the Paris were not familiar with the course. The crew of the Paris are still aboard the vessel.

It is believed that the steamer has a large rent in her bottom in the forward part of the ship. Tugs are standing by her and will assist in an effort to get her off the rocks.

Further details of the disaster show that when the vessel struck the crew were summoned on deck. The passengers appearing were met in the companion way with comforting words and assurances of their safety. Exceptional coolness was shown on all sides, the stewards distributing coffee and stimulants to all who desired them.

Captain Watkins had his gig lowered and rowed ashore in order to ascertain his whereabouts and to telegraph to Falmouth for tugs to assist his ship. In the meantime rockets were sent up and signal guns were fired.

When dawn broke every one on board was relieved to find the shore on one side and lifeboats lying near by on the other. The vessel lay with her head to the southwest, the reversing of her engine having put her broadside on to the rocks. Happily the sea was smooth and there was no wind. Otherwise there would probably have been a different tale to tell.

The dangers of the vicinity were strikingly brought home to the passengers and crew by the mast of the wrecked steamer Mohegan, which are sticking out of the water, and by a miserable bell buoy, which tolls almost constantly, as though sounding a death knell.

When Captain Watkins returned from his trip ashore he learned that there was already considerable water in the hold, and the tugs which had arrived stood by in readiness for any emergency. All the passengers were transferred to the tug Dragon, but beyond the clothes they wore they took nothing with them. They were land-

ed at Falmouth shortly after 7 o'clock, the local agents of the American line meeting them and, providing them with every care and quartering them at the various hotels and the Sailors' Home.

When the Paris struck the tide was within an hour of the flood, and this proved insufficient to raise her off the rocks. Hundreds of people visited the scene during the day.

It is stated that those in charge of the Paris were so perfectly confident that they were pursuing the proper course that the vessel was steaming eighteen or nineteen knots an hour when they struck.

In connection with the accident to the Paris it will be of interest to mariners and travelers to hear that persistent agitation since the wreck of the Mohegan has at last induced the Trinity brethren to act, and last week they promised to erect a gas-lighted, automatic sound-producing buoy on the manacles in place of the useless bell buoy now there. Gangs of men on lighters have gone to the stranded steamer to take off the belongings of the passengers.

DUTY TO PUBLIC

The Relation of the Physician to the Community.

REMARKS BY DR. WOOD

Discussions of the Medical Men—Typhoid New Here—Dangers of Tuberculosis

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The second session of the annual convention of the Medical Association of Hawaii was held last evening. There were about twenty doctors present, and an interesting evening was passed.

Dr. F. Howard Humphris presented an able paper on tuberculosis. It concluded with a resolution that efforts be made to instruct the public as to the danger of tuberculosis. In the discussion which followed Surgeon-Major Wood told of a new treatment which has been recently discovered, and which has been used with good results. The paper read by Dr. Humphris will be published in different languages.

Surgeon-Major Wood presented some pathological specimens, and a thorough discussion of fevers, especially typhoid, was entered into. The general impression was that typhoid has become more prevalent during recent years. Surgeon-Major Wood spoke of a new method for detecting the fever, even months after it has been in the blood.

Tonight the last session of the convention will be held. More papers will be presented. Tomorrow evening the Association will give a banquet to members and invited guests.

At the meeting Monday evening the following officers were elected: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Dr. F. R. Day, vice-president; Dr. C. L. Garvin, secretary; Dr. R. P. Myers and Dr. C. B. Wood were elected members of the executive committee to act in conjunction with the above-named officers.

The retiring president, Dr. C. B. Wood, delivered a masterly address in which he dwelt on the fact that the medical profession would be appreciated in proportion to the interest it showed in the general health of the community.

Will Come This Way.

Two new steamers have been added to the fleet of colliers engaged in the coast trade. They are both in New York at present, but will soon be on their way to this side of the continent. James Jerome, owner of the Leelanaw, Mackinaw, Washtenaw and Progress, has just purchased the Matteawan in New York. She is a vessel of 2480 tons net register, and has a carrying capacity of 5000 tons. From New York she will go to Norfolk, Va., there to load for Honolulu, from which port she will come to San Francisco. The Pacific Coast Company has purchased the collier Miami, a vessel of 2292 tons register. She will come around from New York in ballast.—S F Chronicle, May 18th.

ONE APPLICATION RELIEVES THE PAIN.

Mr. P. Ketchum of Pike City, Cal., says:—"During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

Puna plantation is to be floated with in a fortnight.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office up to May 31, 1899.

GENTLEMEN.

Arnold, A
Anderson, J F
Aund, A
Brown, E C
Brown, T F
Bagley, D H
Bomquiestre, A
Mie.
Bartow, Mr
Bashford, C
Belsley, C
Besser, P (2)
Boyen, Lt E H
Bolster, A
Brusman, E (3)
Broadfield, J
Barnard, O
Carson, F
Campbell, T
Caron, J E
Carter & Turner
Callyrova, B H
Campbell, J D
Campbell, A B
Cannoy, P
Carlisle, L
Carlson, C
Campbell, W
Charnard, H
Clark, C H
Cordes, G
Conn, J D
Cook, M B
Conson, J E
Chicago Dental
Parlor (2)
Daniel, H
Davy, R
Davis, W
Dean, Mr
Denny, E W
Dabek, J
Douglas, G H
Donnelly, W J
Evans, E C Capt
Ernstberger, J N
Earp, F
Edmonds, H H
Ewing, W M
Farrar, J F
Finch, W W
Foster, H W
Freemont, A C
Garin, J
Gardner, E
Gliddings, K A
Grunwald, J
Green, J (4)
Gaudle, Mr
George, N (2)
Glenn, J (3)
Goodwin, A S
Goldman A (2)
Handsman, J L
Hall, R
Hair, R (2)
Hallenborg, F C
Hallenberg, F C
Haage, F
Heiley, Mr
Hendeman, C
Hendrickson
Hivers, R
Hitchcock, H A
Howell, J
Holleson, P
Harris, A
Hadlarander, Mr
Harper, H
Hugo, H
Isaac, J
Iverson, A C
Jones, W
Jewin & Co, J W
Johnson, J
Jimmson, W
Jimmson, P
James, J
Katnik, J
Keating, W
Konzul, C K
Kennedy, A C
Kennedy, W T
Kirkman, H L
Korner, O
Koch, W
Langfeld, Mr
Lewis, J
Lewins, J (2)
Lewis, G W (2)
Lain, J
Leutz, C W
Leigh, J
Lernmond, W J
Manasseh, A K
Mansfield, Mr
Marshall, W S
Marshall, J W
Marks, J
Miller, L (2)
Moore, A
Matson, W
McQuitty, Dr W A (5)
McGregor, G
McGowan, W A K
Nagel, Prof M
Nelson, A
Nilsen, E J
Norris, A
Palmer, T H
Parker, G A
Pollster, S
Perry, C E
Palmer, T
Pess, J L
Peters, G G
Perish, B
Pearson, J P (5)
Pierson, W H (2)
Pickard, J
Quinn, W H
Raine, S
Rheutan, G H
Reilinger, E
Rand, S C
Reynolds, E B (2)
Reddington, F
Robb, W
Rhodes, G
Roderick, Mr
Salquell Co
Skerrett, Mr
Sinclair, A
Smith, W M
Smith, J R
Smialek, W (2)
Scott, J
Spitzer, J S
Spencer, F M
Sampson, H
Stanford, E
Slack, G W
Taylor, W M

Day, C (2)
Davis, F
Denny, C D
Devine, S
De Saxe Mfg Co
Dimond, W H (3)
Donnelly, W
Dyer, E
Evans, A J
Elmendorf, J D (5)
Eckert, M
Emerson, C F (2)
Feary, L
Ford, G
Frenberg, H A
Fulton, A F (2)
Gould, C B
Griffin, Mr
Gt. Western Boil-
er Mfg Co (4)
Graham, W H
Grosbeck, J R (4)
Green & Griffiths
Grimwood, Mr
Gray, D W
Harvey, J
Hanson, J J
Hern, B H
Hewett, M
Hill, J
Hiltz, J
Holbron, R
Hooper, N
Howard, C H
Hornor, D E
Holmes, F
Hodge, C V R
Huntley, A Z
Huntley, E D
Housten, E D
Holleson, P
Hrapp, T
Hautman, L F (4)
Isidor, J S

Jones, J G
Jex, S
Jones, L
Johansen, A
Johnston & Ful-
ton
Karsen, J W
Kavanagh, J W
Kelley, F F
Kendall, E
Kistler, E
Kimbali, T
Kop, C
King, F
Little, Mr and Mrs
Lomba, C Q
Lofquist, E
Lybolt, C L
Lorenzen, J
Lorenzen, J J
Lund, J T (2)
Lyon, F M
Madden, C
Martin, D
Martin, H
Mitchell, M
Moore, E B
Myrtowicz, J
Mendron, P M (4)
Muller, G
McPherson, T S
McAdams, H
McLeod, J (2)
McKeague, C
Nelson, C L (2)
Newmann, W H
Nichols, S
Nystrum, G
Powtykol, A
Probat & Co, F
Parker, Dr R H (2)
Pacific Trading Co
Phillips, F
Pilger, A (2)
Piggot, J
Pely, F
Poole, C W
Purdy, C H
Robinson, H
Ryzak, K (2)
Ruersky, D S
Rohr, E
Robertson, R M
Rhodes, C F
Rose, M
Runyan, C F
Smith, M I (2)
Smith, G M
Siewojatis, M (4)
Scott, M B
Sponner, A
Stanmore, A P
Stultenberg, F
Stanford, L
St. Clair, A
Stiel, P
Schellberg, L E (2)
Sullivan, T F
Tella, T (2)

Tillemann, H K
Thompson, W
Thompson, T
Tobin, A
Vandora, E
Walker, W
Watson, D
Weed, W E
Weles, A M
Webb, S H
Whitney, G A
Williams, C
Winter, J
Wolter, W
Young, L G
Zimmerinden, A
Zaczek, J

LADIES.
Ahman, M
Adams, Mrs C P
Agala, Miss
Brush, Mrs P
Bjorkman, Mrs E
Boman, Miss M
Barber, Mrs L
Brown, Mrs K F
Brown, Mrs H W
Bartels, Miss H (2)
Conney, Miss
Cooke, Mrs C F
Cotes, Miss V
Conner, Miss E A
Campbell, Mrs J P
Devlin, Mrs
Day, Mrs H
Dodd, Mrs G
Davies, Mrs L
Douglas, Mrs U S
Elenberg, Mrs
Eckald, Mrs
Fisher, Mrs J
Greene, Miss A
Grosbeck, Mrs M
Gibbs, Mrs H F
Horn, Mrs T
Hiram, Mrs C
Higgins, Mrs M G
Iricksen, Mrs G
Johnson, Mrs H
Johnson, Mrs C
Johnson, Miss J
Kavanaugh, Mrs
Kobbe, Miss
Lazarus, Mrs K
Lewitt, Miss
Lawrence, Miss E
Lindsay, Mrs L
Long, Mrs A (2)
Low, Mrs G (2)
Lucas, Miss L
Meek, Mrs K
Mauer, Miss
Muller, Miss N
Morrisson, Mrs W
Nichell, Mrs J T
Parker, Mrs G
Pfaffhauser, Mrs H
Ringland, Mrs G
Roman, Miss
Rose, Miss L
Robinson, Miss E
Ross, Miss L
Robinson, Mrs R
Rice, Miss M
Stanley, Mrs N
Seymour, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs
Short, Miss E
Smith, Mrs G D
Snow, Miss J E
Stone, Mrs R
Styne, Mrs
Schiefer, Miss F
Smith, Mrs W A
Smith, Miss N
Tilton, Mrs E
Thomas, Mrs M
Taylor, Miss A
Veal, Mrs E
White, Mrs L G
(2)
Winter, Mrs J
Wagner, Mrs J
White, Mrs C S
Weight, Miss M
Willett, Mrs W M
(2)
Young, Miss R
Evans, Mrs M G
Pettis, Mrs J T
Schachler, W
Willis, H
Huldes, J C
Mooney, Mrs H
MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.
Thomas, C D

Auld, Mrs C L
Abbott, Mrs M R
Adams, Mrs M B
Berry, Mrs J
Brewer, Miss A
Baxter, Miss J
Bowers, Mrs N
Borge, Miss M
Berry, Miss E
Cummings, Miss
F (3)
Clark, Mrs L
Clement, Mrs S M
Clark, Mrs A
Dempsey, Mrs W
Drake, E N
Dow, Mrs J
Dunn, Mrs
Emery, Miss G E
Emerson, Mrs E E
Frazer, Mrs E
Gerona, Mrs M
Greene, Mrs M A
H
Herbert, C L
Horn, Mrs
Harris, Miss A (2)
Johnson, Mrs H B
Johnson, Mrs C D
Johnson, Mrs G A
Kratz, T
Kiting, Senora F
Lowrey, Mrs E
Long, Mrs C A
Livingstone, M
Lamberson, Mrs S
B (2)
Larson, Mrs C A
(3)
Meyer, Mrs W F
Marshall, Miss Ros
Mose, Mrs
Mayers, Mrs M
Newman, Mrs C
Phillips, Mrs C
Rearcastle, Miss M
(2)
Robinson, Mrs H
S
Renste, Mrs
Richards, Mrs J
Revuna, Miss S
Scott, Mrs H H
Smith, Mrs W S
Shewman, Mrs M
E
Smith, Mrs W A
Shultz, Mrs C H
Schweitzer, Miss C
Sturge, Miss L (12)
Sherman, Mrs H C
Schneider, Miss C
Thompson, L
LThompson, Mrs W
Teffany, Mrs C
Von Schmidt, Miss
C J
Williams, Mrs C
W
Willis, Miss G
Wolfonten, Mrs F
Wood, Mrs W
Woodward, Miss H
Williams, Mrs S E
Young, Miss

ITS INDISPUTABLE.

Because Its in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses his statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were his case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask Are they genuine? The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of Kukulaseo, this city, gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co., some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pains left me altogether; and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

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PARCELS POST

Huldes, J C Mooney, Mrs H

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Thomas, C D

Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters"

JOS. M. OAT, Postmaster General, General Post Office, Honolulu, H. I., May 31, 1899



THE PRESIDENT'S PHILIPPINE COMMISSION. These gentlemen, comprising the commission appointed by the president to investigate the political condition of the Philippines, have issued a proclamation assuring the Filipinos of the good will of the United States and guaranteeing civil and religious liberty and a stable government. The supremacy of this government will be enforced throughout the archipelago, says the proclamation.

Ticomb, J
Thomson, H
Tobin, R M
Thompson, A E

Watson, W
Walker, C
Wessels, J G
Wessel, G
Welch, O
Wheeler, F F
Wilhelmsen, W
Wolf, E G
Wright, N W

Zink, R

LADIES.

Ahman, M

Adams, Mrs C P

Agala, Miss

Brush, Mrs P

Bjorkman, Mrs E

Boman, Miss M

Barber, Mrs L

Brown, Mrs K F

Brown, Mrs H W

Bartels, Miss H (2)

Conney, Miss

Cooke, Mrs C F

Cotes, Miss V

Conner, Miss E A

Campbell, Mrs J P

Devlin, Mrs

Day, Mrs H

Dodd, Mrs G

Davies, Mrs L

Douglas, Mrs U S

Elenberg, Mrs

Eckald, Mrs

Fisher, Mrs J

Greene, Miss A

Grosbeck, Mrs M

Gibbs, Mrs H F

Horn, Mrs T

Hiram, Mrs C

Higgins, Mrs M G

Iricksen, Mrs G

Johnson, Mrs H

Johnson, Mrs C

Johnson, Miss J

Kavanaugh, Mrs

Kobbe, Miss

Lazarus, Mrs K

Lewitt, Miss

Lawrence, Miss E

Lindsay, Mrs L

Long, Mrs A (2)

Low, Mrs G (2)

Lucas, Miss L

Meek, Mrs K

Mauer, Miss

Muller, Miss N

Morrisson, Mrs W

Nichell, Mrs J T

Parker, Mrs G

Pfaffhauser, Mrs H

Ringland, Mrs G

Roman, Miss

Rose, Miss L

Robinson, Miss E

Ross, Miss L

Robinson, Mrs R

Rice, Miss M

Stanley, Mrs N

Seymour, Mrs

Stewart, Mrs

Short, Miss E

Smith, Mrs G D

Snow, Miss J E

Stone, Mrs R

Styne, Mrs

Schiefer, Miss F

Smith, Mrs W A

Smith, Miss N

Tilton, Mrs E

Thomas, Mrs M

Taylor, Miss A

Veal, Mrs E

A CABLE ISLAND

Important Landing Point Seized by Japan.

UNITED STATES HEADED OFF

Use of Wake Island Is Now Forced—The Honolulu Line—Survey Ship Route.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraph: I learned today that the attention of the State Department has been called to the recent occupation by Japan of Marcus Island, in the Pacific. The acquisition of this island by Japan has had the effect of causing a change in the instructions given to the collier Nero, which is surveying the cable route proposed by Rear Admiral Bradford.

This route avoids Wake Island, which was taken possession of by the gunboat Bennington in the name of the United States, and contemplated the laying of a cable between Honolulu and Midway Island, acknowledged to be American, which possesses a harbor capable, with slight improvements, of accommodating vessels of light draft.

The distance between Honolulu and Midway is 1160 miles. The proposition was then to connect Midway and Marcus Island, 1500 miles apart, with Guam, the next cable station being only 840 miles distant from Marcus Island.

Marcus Island is 1000 miles from Yokohama, and was placed by the United States man-of-war Tuscarora in 1874, in latitude 23 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 154 degrees east. Reports received at the Navy Department regarding Wake Island show that it is of little value as a cable station, being but a few feet above the sea, and frequently submerged.

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JOS. M. OAT, Postmaster General, General Post Office, Honolulu, H. I., May 31, 1899

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

THERE IS SCARCELY a month in the year when people do not find something in the furniture line that needs repairing. Couches and Chairs are to be covered and it is of course your aim to get the most stylish material for a reasonable price. We would like you to come around and inspect our GOODS. We have numerous different patterns and stylish designs.

Bedroom Sets

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JUNE 2, 1899.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, late Minister to Spain, in his valuable treatise on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," traces step by step the gradual shifting of power from the Sovereign to the Parliament, and the growth, by unwritten law, of the responsibility of Ministers to the House of Commons instead of the Throne.

This phase of English political history is especially interesting to those, in these Islands, who once undertook to make the Kings of Hawaii responsible to the Legislature and the people. This could not be accomplished by changing the written law, because the mass of the people were indifferent to the source of responsibility.

Those who undertook to make the Hawaiian King responsible to the people had not, before them, the history of gradual growth of the principle of Ministerial responsibility in England to the Legislature and not to the King. A written law providing for such responsibility would have had no force in England, because the people had to be educated to understand its necessity. The provision in the Hawaiian Constitution of '87 was based on a theory, but was without a popular foundation that demanded it.

Mr. Taylor in his valuable work explains how George III had assumed the power of governing, using his Ministers as agents without responsibility, and Parliament, divided by rival leaders, had permitted it. But the strong English head was thinking over this absolutism and suspected it. Finally, in his troubles, the King went to Pitt for aid, and made him First Minister, and in the course of time Pitt took from the King the responsibility of governing, and responsibility to Parliament was established.

This admirable account of the growth of Parliamentary power is especially interesting, because it shows how impracticable the attempts were to establish parliamentary government here, twelve years ago. Whoever shall write the history of our little monarchy will, if he studies the growth of this popular government in England, be able to explain its failure in Hawaii.

To the American student this history of Parliamentary government is especially attractive, because it shows that the Revolutionary War was not due to any hatred by the British of the American colonies, or any desire to conquer them, but was due to the arbitrary power of the King, which, at that time, could not be controlled by Parliament.

It has been the practice for over a hundred years for American teachers and historians to put the blame of carrying on the Revolutionary War upon the British nation, and three generations have lived and died in America, in ignorance of the truth. It is now left to American historians, educated to better research, and with impartial judgments, to show the American people that they have been misled, and have filled the national reservoirs of feeling with a causeless bitterness and hatred.

One of the most interesting statements made by Mr. Taylor is that the makers of our own great Constitution, framing it at the time when the King and not the Ministers ruled in England, gave the President large powers, and made the Cabinet merely his servants. It was not until after the Constitution had been adopted that the principle of Parliamentary government was established in England, and the King was made only the nominal head of the government. Had this principle been established before the adoption of the Constitution, it is probable that our present system of Executive responsibility would have followed the English precedent, and the President would not have had the veto power, and the Cabinet would have been at the disposition of Congress.

THE SWEDES.

The U. S. Consul residing in Sweden informs the State Department that the wages of a Swedish laborer are \$48.24 per annum, although, in some places, they are as high as \$75.04. Special wages during the harvesting season are fifty-one cents per day.

Of the 325,446 farmers, 274,664 are their own masters, and work their own land. The Consul also states that "good help is scarce." During the year, 220,174 tons of beet sugar were produced, or three times the quantity produced in Hawaii.

Although there has been an enormous emigration to the United States, a rate of wages at \$4 per month appears to be insignificant. To this should probably be added the value of cost of board. The reasons why every able-bodied laborer in the country does

not emigrate to the Northwestern States are not given.

Although the Consul states that good help is scarce, the rate of wages continues low for some reason which does not appear. Societies for promoting emigration to America are common, and assist the emigrants without violating the laws of the United States. It is possible that the best class of farm laborers have already emigrated, and those remaining at home are not, as a class, desirable. As pioneers or builders of States the Swedish farmers have no superiors. More quickly than the Italians or the Portuguese do they adopt Anglo-Saxon ways. The qualities which make them sturdy settlers do not make them tractable laborers for hire.

What is needed here is a class of laborers who will civilize slowly. The tendency of a rapid civilization here will be to destroy the present harmonious division of the profits of sugar-making between the laborer and the capitalist.

JAPANESE JOURNALISM.

One of the most remarkable journals in the Orient is the Japan Weekly Times, published in the English language, and edited by Japanese. There is no better proof of the capacity of the Japanese scholars than the contents of this journal. Few of the journals in the States show as accurate knowledge of the English language and diction. The editorials of the most literary journals are not prepared with more care. The absence of any idioms or parts of speech which usually betray the alien in the use of the English language are not found in this journal. Its use of our language is far above its use by the average American editor, which may be accounted for by the fact that these Japanese editors have studied the English language and composition more thoroughly than the average American editor has.

The progressive Japanese foresee the final domination of the English language, in commerce at least, and they urge that steps be taken to make the educated Japanese masters of it. That they have already succeeded in publishing a journal in their own country which is read by their own people, is a most significant fact. That these Japanese editors are quite superior to the average American editor in the correct use of the English language is most creditable to the Japanese education.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the successful Governor of Santiago, in the North American strenuously insists upon "the absolute necessity of keeping Americans and all others than the inhabitants of the island and of Cuba out of office in Cuba." He says: "The appointment of Americans to office here, except as above stated, is regarded by the people as a great injustice; and, if we are here to teach them to govern themselves, it would seem that the best way to begin is by letting them try, standing here ourselves simply to supervise, and, if necessary, check, when we see affairs going wrong." That is sound doctrine—"let them try"—and it has been repeatedly urged as the only way in which a people can become truly self-governing. The same general method should be adopted for Porto Rico as well, notwithstanding that Porto Rico has been annexed to the United States. No "carpet-baggers" should apply. By such methods these two West India Islands can be transformed and made happy, prosperous abodes for their own people.

President McKinley is without doubt in favor of this method of governing both Cubans and Filipinos.

Even to us, the proud citizens of the Republic, there seems something unreal about this proposition of Gen. Wood. We have failed to apply it to our own fellow-citizens, the Indians, because the Indian administration involved so much welcome boodle to the working patriots. Can the President withstand the pressure of the carpet-baggers? Can he withstand the pressure of Congressmen and bosses to whom he must look for aid in securing the laws for the government of the dependencies? Let us not expect too much. If a small army of carpet-baggers are sent down to Cuba in order to warm their political toes, it is better than sending a large army of them. Changes in policies must not be too violent.

The people, on the whole, like Gen. Wood and Gen. Ludlow, and may favor their retention in office. But Senator Quay may defeat the wishes of the people unless it becomes decided and ripe.

It would not be surprising if the administration of our military men in the dependencies became noted for its honesty and wisdom. The bosses lurking in the woods may "put" them at first and supply Cuba and the Philippines with ambitious men who are seeking reputation, or wish to repair lost reputations.

The military men, whose places are secured for life, will be, on the whole, the best instructors of the darker races in the art of self-government.

DEWEY.

The nation has become so fond of its admiration of the commander of the fleet that destroyed Spain's naval power at Manila. It wishes to another him with admiration expressed in the use of his name.

If the Admiral should land in San Francisco, and travel across the continent, he would find reminders of his name at every point. The pilot boat "Dewey" would take his vessel to her anchorage. He would drive to his hotel past several "Dewey" restaurants. A brand of "Dewey" cigars would be offered to him as he stepped out of his carriage. He would be treated to "Dewey" cocktails, and he would find the "Dewey" trade mark on the shirts he bought. At his breakfast, he would be treated to "Dewey" sausages, and his wine would be of the "Dewey" vintage. A census would show that over a million cats and dogs bore the name of "Dewey." When he traveled Eastwardly it would be in the "Dewey" Pullman. If he looked out of the window of the sleeper as it sped through the mountains, he would see "Dewey" streets, and "Dewey" ghettos. At the eating station he would find "Dewey" baked beans and "Dewey" doughnuts. Fond parents would pass up to him for approbation a multitude of babies named "Dewey." He would see patient mules dragging the "Dewey" express up the mountains, and in every drug store the "Dewey" vermifuge. The newsboys would offer him the "Life of Dewey," and compilations of "Dewey" anecdotes. As he passed the asylum for aged and decrepit punsters, he would hear them murmur with idiotic or Dewey-office smiles, "Why is Dewey like a —?" "Because he is a —." And the superintendent of the asylum would present him with an album on whose luminous pages were inscribed five thousand conundrums upon "Dewey," contributed by the five thousand separate chapters of the society. The postmen would hand him, as he sat in the Pullman, a bushel of letters, among them one notifying him a new city had been laid out on the plains of Arizona, and was named "Dewey," and the value of the stock in the company which promoted it would in that airy region be largely increased by "water." Another letter would inform him that the "Dewey" cockroach parer was as deadly to those insects as his guns had been to the Spaniards.

On his arrival in Washington the "Dewey" march would play him from the station to his hotel, and when he left his hotel and approached the White House the President would receive him at the porch and point him to the words in large capitals upon a floating banner: "Uncle Sam expects every man to do his Dew (they)." At all events the Admiral will find that his conquest in Manila Bay involves obligations which are not specified in the navy regulations. He must submit to the tender mercies of the crowd whenever he reaches American soil, and he would indeed regard his country as grateful if it would furnish him an assortment of stomachs suitable for the digestion of the innumerable dinners vouchsafed to him in honor of the New Destiny whose pathway he has blazed in the Far East.

After he has retired from service Mr. Dillingham may be able to organize him into the Dewey Co. (Limited), and issue one hundred millions of paid up stock on him, with ninety-nine cents assessable.

THE SPANIARDS AND THE NEGRO.

The Spaniards were corrupt, rapacious and selfishly oppressive in their rule over the weaker races, but they were much more tolerant of the negro than the Anglo-Saxons, especially the Americans, have been.

Although slavery was not abolished in Cuba until a late period, the negroes of the island have had better opportunities in politics, in the industries, and the liberal arts.

Whatever the fate of Cuba may be the men with negro blood in their veins will always be prominent in its history. If the island is annexed, the officials in a few years will be those who have negro blood in their veins, because behind them the voting class will be of the same racial composition. The white races in Cuba will yield such authority as they now have to the intelligent mulatto or creole. If the men with mixed blood show character and capacity, and comprehend the theory of government by Anglo-Saxon laws, there may be the spectacle of perhaps the richest State or Territory, in agricultural resources, under the social influence and domination of the negro.

If these dark men are able, in finance and statesmanship, in commerce and industries they will gradually exclude, by the force of natural laws, the white races, and there may be a "black" State in the American Union.

The results may be far-reaching. The effect of a social dominance of the negro and mulatto in Cuba, will tend to draw to the island those intelligent negroes of the Mainland who feel that even in the great Republic they are socially ostracized. The resources of Cuba are so vast that every negro in

the Mainland could find a home and support on the island. Cheap lands are to be had, and quick markets opened for the sale of produce aside from the valuable sugar and tobacco crops, the negroes of the Mainland will emigrate to it by the wholesale.

Accepting the statement as true, that the negro belongs to the tropical belt, and only thrives there, it is then a true proposition that his home is not in the Southern States of the Mainland, where the cold weather, even in Florida, prevents the rapid increase of the blacks, owing to the exposure of the young without sufficient protection.

Under proper conditions the negro appears to flourish in the colder regions, just as the native Hawaiian does, but he will not seek a climate which compels him to labor and the making of provision for the future.

If the final annexation of Cuba is made, it may be the adjustment of the racial contest in America. Should the negroes gradually abandon the South, the European immigrants would take their places and engage in the most profitable of all industries, when wisely pursued, the cultivation of cotton.

A LOVE FEAST.

Professor Huxley, the agnostic, was a member of the "Metaphysical Society" to which Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Martineau, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Argyll, Tennyson and Ruskin belonged for some years. Although each one had most vigorous opinions of his own, they all became friendly and sympathetic in the search for truth. Huxley said, they all came to love each other as brothers. It was a case of reaching a mutual understanding. Each maintained his own opinions, but tolerated those of his friends. "The society died of too much love," said Huxley. Yet no men more cordially hated the preachings of Huxley than the Catholic members of the club. We see the same amenity in the pleasant social relations existing between Dr. Henry M. Field, the editor of the very orthodox Evangelist, and Col. Robert Ingersoll. There is also a guarded intercourse among clergymen of different denominations in social intercourse, in the cities where only a little experience in life teaches the clergymen that creeds do not make good material for macadamizing the highways of life, and that only solid deeds, like granite stones, make the best foundation.

Mr. Gladstone, until the end, was a strong pillar in the Church of England, but he discovered in early life that when the churches drew their forces into block houses, and spent their time firing at each other through the loopholes, there was no real progress. While he and Professor Huxley and Cardinal Manning could not agree on certain propositions, they did most cordially agree on other propositions which involved the truth, and the truth only.

It is in this general emancipation from bigotry, the growing willingness to be tolerant, the desire to co-operate in reaching the truth, that lies the hope of the churches in the future. The great men are the most tolerant. It seems not to have occurred to the theologians as a distinct body, that the Master neither suggested nor permitted denominations in His time, and urged his followers to make a solid front in His name. Instead of consolidating, there has been for nineteen centuries a division and scattering of forces, so that even in affairs regarding charity and the physical improvement of men, there has been no agreement. What Swift said in his time, "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another," is only a modified truism today.

The spectacle of a learned Catholic, as Cardinal Manning was, of a brilliant member of the Church of England, as Gladstone was, and of a professional agnostic, as Huxley was, all united in a sincere love for natural truth, remains as a tradition of a singular liberality in some great hearts, who have been leaders of men.

COOKING SCHOOLS.

Some years ago Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, preached the gospel of good cooking for the poor as well as the rich. Though he may be mistaken in his opinions about expansion, he has done a vast service to humanity in showing how the poor could have good food at the same price they now pay for bad food. He established the New England Kitchen in Boston. It was a revelation in the art of preparing food. He gave light in the art of wholesome living. Only with time and patience have the "common" people been led to adopt his methods, and progress is yet limited. He fights habits and traditions. A branch establishment was then opened in the city of New York. Fine soups were furnished at ten cents per quart. One firm of Jews furnished their working women at noon with a meal from the kitchen. They said it was denied by some that good soups could be furnished at the price asked. A quart of tomato soup made in the kitchen was taken by a rich lady, interested in the enterprise, to Delmon-

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Sores, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—broadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORIN, WATKINS, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 20c.

He tasted it and said, "I cannot do better in my own kitchen."

The difficulty in introducing dishes prepared in the Kitchen arose from the belief of the poor that they could save money by purchasing and preparing their own food. The pennies count with them. As they did not know how to figure on cost, it was difficult to prove that they would save money by purchasing at the Kitchen. The wife of the laboring man made no estimate on the cost of her own labor. Besides, the Kitchen required cash payment.

In addition to this missionary work of the kitchen, there are a number of philanthropic women, who have undertaken to educate the working girls in the art of cookery. It is becoming an acknowledged fact that "religion" does not set well on indigestible food. The "hereafter" and a colic cannot distract the mind at the same time.

The success of the Household Economic Association of New York has been extraordinary of late. The free lectures are attended by crowds of working girls, who will marry in time. One of its most important objects is the instruction of girls who are willing to serve as cooks. After a half century of misery in the kitchens the women have discovered that the very simplest way to get good cooks is to educate them. Only there were no women, gifted of Heaven, who dared to undertake the establishment of cooking schools. Generations of women made miserable by kitchen troubles have lived and died without coming together and resolving that they would have good cooks, even if it took some trouble to educate them. The lamentable deficiency of the Federal Constitution which made provision for the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but entirely omitted any provision for the education of cooks, has caused a century of misery. But the people have suddenly expanded in the line of Cuba, the Philippines, and good cooking. The next generation of women may enjoy peace in the kitchen.

THE NEGRO WINS.

A jury of white men recently gave a verdict in favor of a negro against some white lynchers to the amount of \$50,000. This verdict, the Minneapolis Times says, is the beginning of a millennium. The trouble out of which the suit was begun did not arise out of brutal acts which recently overthrew the reason of the people of Georgia, but from a chicken-stealing incident. The jury that would justify lynching, as Kentucky juries have repeatedly done, when a brutal crime is involved, will protect the negro in all other respects. It is a common experience at the South that the negroes prefer to be tried before whites, rather than before a black jury, in both civil and criminal matters. It is only when his social condition is involved that he mistrusts the whites.

The verdict of \$50,000 given to the negro in a civil suit indicates the desire of the whites to treat the negro justly. At the same time the jury were probably of the opinion that the amount could not be collected.

Not a Hospital.

The report that the Club Hotel and premises are to be fitted up as a sanitarium is all a mistake. While the new owners of this choice Beretania street property are medical men, they have no intention of using the place in connection with practice. The building is to undergo general repairs, after which it will be open to lease. The holding is the old Dickson homestead, one of the landmarks of Honolulu.

Capt. Dan. Haskell Dead.

Daniel H. Haskell, one of the best-known of the Golden Gate pilots, died in San Francisco on the 23d. He was formerly captain of the tug Fearless, now the Iroquois. Last year he superintended the work of taking the Alaska Commercial Company's river boats from Dutch Harbor to St. Michael. He is quite well known in Honolulu, having visited here a couple of years ago.

WAR: YET WAGES.

Fighting Between Americans and Insurgents.

DEADLY CAMPAIGN STILL ON.

Funston and Lawton Do Effective Work—Commission—Figuring on the End of It.

MANILA, May 24.—8 P. M.—Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments, and the Utah Battery, have dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Arta. The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unexpectedly, and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando, and Gen. MacArthur assembled his troops and marched quickly after the scouts.

The Montana Regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas Regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, Gen. Funston leading the charge at the double quick. The insurgent loss was large, many prisoners were captured, and it is reported that twenty Americans were wounded.

MANILA, May 24.—6:25 P. M.—Two companies of the Third Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, forming Gen. Lawton's rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Balnag yesterday escorting a signal party which was picking up wire laid with Gen. Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reoccupied the country and had fighting followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night. But the troops completed their work, though harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and fourteen were wounded. The troops captured twenty prisoners and thirty rifles.

It developed today that five men instead of one were drowned by the sinking of a raft loaded with soldiers of the Fourteenth Regiment at the Pasig ferry. Twenty insurgents were killed and forty were wounded in the engagement with Maj. Bell, a reconnoitering party consisting of two companies of the Fourth Cavalry, in the vicinity of Santa Arta yesterday.

Gen. Lawton, with the rest of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His expedition marched 120 miles in twenty days, had twenty-two fights, captured twenty-eight towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice and only lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded. On the other hand, Gen. Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number.

The Oregon and Minnesota regiments are returning to Manila.

The Spanish newspaper, Oceanic, has been suppressed for publishing sedition editorials.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Journal's Washington special says: The President received dispatches today from Gen. Otis and Professor Schurman, president of the Philippine Commission. The features were the proposition of Gen. Otis to the absolute surrender of the Philippines is effected, and the proposition of Professor Schurman to endeavor to secure the same end by diplomacy.

The result of the Cabinet conference may be stated briefly as follows: First, that Gen. Otis will prosecute the campaign with vigor and after his own style; second, that all possible means be tried to get before the Filipino people the terms of the President, by which they may secure a lasting and advantageous peace.

For two weeks, if the weather permits, the fighting will be pushed by Otis in all directions, but with the special view to guarding the railroad running north and to put the densely populated sections of Luzon near Manila under American control. After this is accomplished and the rainy season makes marching impossible the plan is to erect blockhouses and establish garrisons at the stations on the line of the railway captured by the Americans, in the productive and populous eastern section and in the south along the shores of Laguna de Bay and the strip between that lake and Manila bay.

Fourth of July.

A meeting for organization for a Fourth of July celebration is soon to be held. Perhaps there will be two meetings, as there are in existence committees representing both the Hawaiian and American Fourth. It was on this great day that the Republic of the Islands was proclaimed. In former years the fund for the two celebrations has been practically a common one, and the observance all one program. This will probably be the case again. A call for council on Independence Day dinners will likely be issued today or tomorrow.

On Oahu Plantation.

The directors and a few of the principal stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Company made a tour of inspection of the mill and plantation yesterday. They were very much pleased with the condition of everything. The mill is running steadily and the cane looks well.

TIMELY TOPICS

HOLLISTER DRUG CO
SOLE AGENTS.

IS A FLEET QUEEN

Sherman, Best of all Transports,
Now Here.

HAS NEARLY 2,000 PASSENGERS

Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant Aboard—
Other Officers—Supplies for
Manila—Dimensions.

At the Pacific Mall wharf is the Leviathan United States army transport Sherman, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with nearly 2,000 souls on board, bound for Manila.

The Sherman is the finest troop ship in the world. She was formerly the Mobile, of the Atlantic Line plying between New York and London. She was fitted up for a troop ship at Cramps yards, and took troops for the Philippines from New York by way of the Suez Canal. She is 445 feet long, 49 feet beam, 34 feet depth of hold, 5,780 tons gross register; she has four boilers, capable of producing steam equal to 3,600 horse power; her engines are triple expansion; she has twin screws and her propellers are 21 feet pitch. She carries a crew of 175 men.

Besides the troops the Sherman carries a large supply of stores, 5,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Capt. C. H. Grant is sailing master of the Sherman. During the late war he was in command of the United States steamer Governor Russell.

On board the Sherman are two brigadier generals, three colonels, 55 other commissioned officers, 1761 enlisted men and a dozen or more quartermasters and postal clerks for the Philippines.

Of the Sixth United States Infantry are 1452 enlisted men, under command of Col. E. R. Kellogg. There are also 309 recruits and casuals organized in two provisional companies; a detached engineer corps of 80; a detached signal corps of 11; and a hospital corps of 113.

Civilians on board are J. O. West, Deputy Collector of Customs at Manila; George J. Kavanaugh, staff correspondent of the Chicago Record, who was all through the war in the West Indies; E. A. Kipp, of the Minneapolis Journal, and M. L. Fox, of the Sioux Falls Press.

The following are the officers on board the Sherman: Sixth Infantry: Col. Edward R. Kellogg, commander; Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Miner; Capt. G. B. Walker, E. A. Byrne, C. Byrne, S. W. Torrey, Omar Bundy, W. L. Samson, E. A. Moore and W. K. Jones; First Lieutenants E. T. Cole, H. J. Hunt, W. H. Simons, W. E. Leason, J. B. Schindler, H. V. Evans, J. V. Heib, W. F. Nesbitt, R. J. Maxey. Second Lieutenants F. S. L. Price, Marshall Childs, James Pierre Drouillard, L. P. Shields, A. M. Wetherill, H. A. Hannigan and Richards. Surgeons, Capt. Chas. Lynch, and acting assistant surgeons, H. E. Menage, B. F. Vanbeeder, W. L. Whittington and John Halsey.

The most noted man aboard is Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who takes a command in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. E. T. Bates is also a passenger. He is a veteran of the Cuban campaign. Col. E. H. Liscum, who was under Gen. Lawton and Col. Powell are also on board. Other officers are Lieut. Col. Miner and Maj. Jas. Canby, of the Sixth Infantry; Maj. Benjamin Holloway, paymaster; and Maj. L. L. Seaman, surgeon.

The Sherman was the admiration of hundreds of visitors who inspected her yesterday and were shown over the magnificent ship by her courteous officers.

All on board speak of the fine trip down, which was made without a mishap in 6 days and 12 hours, sailing at 9:15 p. m. on the 22nd with day's runs as follows: 147, 264, 280, 289, 310, 297 and 212.

First Officer C. F. Roberts, who has been on the Sherman all the way round the world, is very popular aboard the ship. The Sherman arrived in Manila from New York March 22nd, and Officer Roberts, as soon as he could get ashore, trudged out to the front where Gen. Otis' line of battle was getting ready before Malabon to engage Aguinaldo's forces. Behind trenches on Sunday, March 26th, stockaded with uprights of loopholed corrugated iron were the Filipinos, awaiting the Second Oregon Infantry who, spelling tactics, rushed pell mell forward yelling as only the "web-foot" can yell. Dropping their guns the Filipinos fled and the Oregonians chased them up and beyond Malabon, leaving behind another regiment, which was too close in on the enemy's flank. Where was Officer Roberts all this time? He was among the boys, yelling with the rest of them, having grabbed up a stray Mauser from one of the dead rebels. He can tell of many heroic deeds on that deadly field and how splendid a sight it was to see Uncle Sam's boys put the foe to flight. The Sherman will take the Oregon boys home when she returns to the coast and the transport Logan will probably embark the California regiment, which sailed in the first expedition.

Paymasters Holloway and Canby were busy yesterday disbursing something over \$10,000 in bright ten and five dollar gold pieces, newly coined, to the Artillery boys here and in strong boxes under heavy guard is \$1,000,000 for the boys at Manila. By this afternoon it is thought the Honolulu garrison will be paid off and it is possible that the Sherman will sail for Manila tonight as the coaling will be finished this morning.

Harvard Examinations.

The dates which have been set for the Harvard examinations in Honolulu are June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.

These examinations are for admission not only to the Freshman class of Harvard college, but to the Law, Medical, Dental, Scientific and Veterinary schools and to Radcliffe college for women as well. Successful candidates receive a certificate of admission to Harvard university, which is good at any future time and which is also accepted as evidence of preparation at almost every other university in the United States. Information, specimen examination papers, etc., will be gladly given by any of the following Harvard graduates now in Honolulu: J. Q. Wood, '95; F. D. Greany, '98; R. F. Woodward, '95.

INVITED TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 20.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative member of Parliament for the Central division of Sheffield and Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, struck a popular note in inviting a deputation from the Seventh New York Regiment to visit England. He wrote to Col. Daniel Appleton recently, asking him to send a delegation, if possible, to march with the Westminster Volunteers in Hyde Park, when the Prince of Wales will review all the London volunteers on July 6th.

GEN. FRED D. GRANT.

Soldier Son of the Great Soldier
a Honolulu Visitor.

Brig. Gen. Fred Grant is on board the Sherman, bound for Manila, where he will take part in the campaign against Aguinaldo.

Gen. Fred Grant is the eldest son of the great war general. The resemblance to his father is most striking. The trim of the beard, the square face, the gray-blue eyes, and the quiet, unassuming manner, all contribute to the likeness. He was born just forty-nine years ago yesterday. He accompanied his father to the Civil War and was in five battles before he was thirteen years old. In 1873 he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Sherman as Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he took part in nearly every expedition against the Indians. He made the tour of the world with his father in 1879, and subsequent to the latter's death was Commissioner of New York Police and Ambassador to Vienna.

Gen. Grant is charmed with Honolulu, which, he says, is far ahead of any city of Cuba or Porto Rico. He spent yesterday in driving about the city, and was delighted with the beauty and picturesqueness of the place.

IN CUBA.

The Soldier and Friends Are in a
Savage Humor.

HAVANA, May 21.—Gen. Gomez is fast losing prestige with his army, and anti-Gomez leaders are taking every opportunity to increase the feeling of bitterness. Cuban officers were forced into accepting the last agreement between Gen. Brooke and Gomez to disarm quietly and hand over their arms to the municipal authorities by the strong feeling of the Cuban people against further delay, and their desire to see the men go to work, but now that it is probable that another hitch has arisen, they condemn Gomez for ever entering into negotiations with the United States, declaring that he has been a tool in American hands. The quietness is prevailing among old Assemblymen, and the strong anti-American element of the Cubans looks suspicious. Under the present conditions it is the black element wherein the danger lies. Their leaders are most bitter against American occupation.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The prospects for the accomplishment of anything of any account by the peace congress are discouraging, indeed. The difference developed thus early is between Great Britain and Russia. The czar's representative will not listen to the proposal to neutralize property at sea during a war.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A Sun cable from Colon says: A rumor which has reached here from Bocas del Toro states that the Nicaraguan gunboat San Jacinto fired at the American cruiser Detroit, and that the latter replied, sinking the gunboat. The report lacks confirmation.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides, one pays out 25 cents the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by

BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD.,
Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all
Druggists and Dealers.

A WOMAN'S WORD

Writes on the Trying
Problem of Servants.

Many Difficulties to be Faced—Great Need
of Training—Organization Necessary—Sympathy.

Editor P. C. A.: In your semi-weekly issue of the Hawaiian Gazette, May 5th, I notice an article in regard to cooks.

I wished to write to you at the time, to thank you for giving your attention to what is getting to be a very serious matter, for the housekeepers of the Hawaiian Islands, but my washman was new and my cook very fresh, in more ways than one, so when night came I hadn't strength left to wield a pen.

Your sympathy (and we seldom get much of that), together with your valuable suggestions as to the manner of bettering conditions, should not pass unnoticed. Excellent articles are on every hand treating of "How to manage servants," but these are not much use to the class of people here who get nothing but empty-headed, untutored "Japs" to work upon—Japs who, often, at starting, do not understand a single word that is said to them, except ten or fifteen dollars a month.

What we must have, and that soon, as you say, is organization. If the women of Honolulu once make up their minds to take hold of this thing they will do it thoroughly and well, as they do everything. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether may accomplish much if we are only determined and earnest.

I do not feel competent to discuss methods. The school of some sort will, no doubt, be necessary if we are to continue using Chinese and Japanese immigrants. I really believe they do not realize how little they give in return for the time, trouble and money that is spent on them, in fact, do any of us value much that which we get easily? So, I say, should it ever reach the point of a training school, let them pay a fee for instruction. It would help defray some of the expenses and make them more appreciative.

Above all there must be more honor and loyalty to each other, on the part of those who hire, than has heretofore been the case.

I hope some woman more capable than I, may be moved to take up her pen and carry this on. There could be no harm in a little discussion. Yours, very sincerely, E. C. R.

The attitude of the large majority of men and women in matters of reform is generally that of the residents on a street in which a dead dog lies. The men look at it at first, and compare notes on the ownership; each one says: "Somebody ought to take that dog away." The small boy goes home and says at the dinner table, "Pa, why don't you take away that dead dog?" Pa says, "The police ought to take him off." Then the women discuss the situation through the telephone. The question is through every telephone. Why don't somebody take away the dead dog? Some good woman writes to the newspaper saying that it is an outrage to leave the dog there. Then the dog begins to smell bad. The men confer on the street corners about it, and end up with damning everybody, and the chattering on the spiff is like a conference of angry mynah birds. The police say there is no appropriation for removing deceased dogs. The cabinet holds a meeting over the subject, and the finance committee objects to the expense because it may draw down the balance in the Government vaults. President Dole, under the advice of Earnest Patriots, writes to Washington about it. The Surveyor's department proceeds to triangulate the piece of land in which the dog lies, and the meteorologist takes the temperature of the surrounding air.

At the end of the third day the neighbors get together, say little, but chip in ten cents apiece, and a Chinaman wheels up a barrow, carts the dog off and buries him.

It is about in this way that reforms are made. The great, the supreme moment in any cause, whether it be the emancipation of a race, or the removal of a nuisance, is when talk ceases and action begins. As it is the lot of women to suffer forever on account of Eve's escapade, they will probably contrive to suffer the miseries of the kitchen, until some Joan d'Arc rises up and begins a holy crusade against bad cooks. Then the women will fall into line and the reformation will be made. The simplest way of improving the cooking service is for the women to chip in and pay an energetic person a good salary, and place the reform on a business basis.—Editor P. C. A.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

SKINS
ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
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HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

VEDETTE WHEELS

Are good wheels; they are made by the makers of the great COLUMBIA wheel. We sell them at \$35.00; you get more than your money's worth. We received a few of these wheels and a good stock of the Columbias, Chainless and Chain, by the "MOANA" and they will be on sale after 7 a. m. Monday, May 29th. If applications for wheels are in excess of the number of available wheels they will be assigned pro rata.

Assessable wheels will be sold at \$55.00 and \$65.00 for Columbia Chain, \$90.00 for Columbia Chainless and Vedettes are \$37.50. Paid up wheels are sold at \$5.00 less on the Columbia and \$2.50 less for Vedettes.

This stock (of wheels) will likely be largely oversubscribed; so if you want one apply for ten.

E. O. HALL & SON,
—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

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MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

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Accumulated Funds..... £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

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REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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AGENTS.

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Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

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WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 6,000,000
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North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000

Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,
£13,555,989.

1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

Subscribed - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - 807,500

2. Fire Funds - 2,700,000

3. Life and Annuity Funds - 10,127,489

£13,555,989

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,561,577

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,676,611

£3,238,188

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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